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coming wild in the neighborhood of Lucca. From 1870 to 1882 it grew abundantly with *Aster salignus* on the banks of the Adige. The locality is now destroyed, but the plants are found in the valley Ceraino and at Avesa, nearby.

Amorpha fruticosa grows in great quantities at Peschiera and in several other places, where it has evidently been introduced, and now shows a decided tendency to propagate ltself.

A. M. V.

Botanical Notes.

Laboratory of Biological Research of the Brooklyn Institute. Through the cordial co-operation of the officers of the New York State Fish Commission, and the great personal interest of its President, Mr. Eugene Blackford, the Brooklyn institute has been enabled to open a seaside laboratory for teaching and research in zoology and botany, under the direction of Dr. Bashford Dean. The laboratory is located at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, thirty-two miles from New York, reached by the Long Island Railway. The session opens on Monday, July 7th, and extends over eight weeks. The fee is twenty-four dollars. The location is a capital one, and an extensive corps of lecturers on special subjects has been secured, those on the botanical side being Dr. W. G. Farlow, Dr. N. L. Britton and Prof. Byron D. Halsted.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Abies bracteata. (Gard. Chron. vii. 672, fig. 112).

Allamanda violacea. J. D. H. (Bot. Mag. Tab. 7,122).

Anthracnose, or Blight of the Oak. Byron D. Halsted. (Garden and Forest, iii. 295, 296).

In this article the "burning" and "scorching" of oak trees is described and the case is said to be due to the fungus *Glœosporium nervisequum.*

Artificial keys to the genera and species of Mosses recognized in Lesquereux and James' Manual of the Mosses of North America. Chas. R. Barnes. (Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, viii. 12–81, reprinted. Price 50 cents, 12 for $5.00).

The price of this well printed, serviceable little pamphlet, should place it in the hands of all students of American mosses, and we hope the excellent advice given in the preface will be followed by them. The first twenty-three pages are reprinted from the generic key published in 1886 with the addition of *Eucladium* and a few corrections. The keys to the species include also such recent additions as are well authenticated by exsiccatæ or by descriptions and figures with foot-note references. The following corrections may be noted: Page 65, as a foot-note to *Hookeria Sullivanti*, it should be stated that Mueller considers this a synonym of *Pterigophyllum lucens*. *Hypnum occidentale* is omitted also, and we learn from Dr. Watson that Hall's specimens are not to be found in the James Herbarium.

E. G. B.

Astragalus—A handsome. C. C. Parry. (West Am. Sci. vii. 9, 10).

A new variety is proposed, provisionally, from red-flowered specimens collected on the western borders of the Colorado Desert, to be known as *Astragalus Purshii*, Dougl. var. *coccineus.*

Botanical Generic Names Identical or too Nearly Alike. H. W. Harkness. (Zoë, i. 84, 85).

Nine identical and thirteen similar comparisons are made. From the list it appears that our friends, the mycologists, are mostly responsible for this duplication of names.

Carex rigida, Good. and its Varieties. L. H. Bailey. (Journ. Bot. xxviii. 171-173).

Professor Bailey takes up this older name for *C. vulgaris*, Fr., and refers to it a large number of varieties, those of American distribution being var. *Bigelovii*, Tuckm., var. *Goodenovii*, var. *strictiformis*, and var. *bracteosa.*

Central Nebraska—The Flora of. H. J. Webber. (Am. Nat. xxiii. 633–635; xxiv. 77–78).

An account of the botanical features of a trip to the valley of the Dismal River.

Closterium—A Note on. A. C. Stokes. (Microscope, x. 168-171).

Collemaceæ and Allied Groups—On the Carpologic Structure and Development of the. Wm. C. Sturgis. (Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences, xxv. 15-52, Plates I-VIII. Reprinted).

This is another of this year's contributions from the Cryptogamic Laboratory of Harvard University, of which Prof. Farlow may be justly proud. The illustrations alone stamp it as a fine piece of work; fifteen species in the following genera are figured: *Sticta*, *Peltigera*, *Nephroma*, *Pannaria*, *Heppia*, *Hydrothyria*, *Physma*, *Leptogium* and *Collema*. E. G. B.

Congress of Botanists—An Internatianal. J. C. A. (Bot. Gaz. xv. 119–121).

A suggestion that an attempt be made for an International Congress in connection with the World's Fair. The Congress might be held at the place of meeting of the A. A. A. S. or elsewhere, according to local attractions. A number of foreign botanists are pretty sure to be in America at that time, and if a special occasion were made, doubtless others would attend. The suggestion seems to us a timely one.

Convolvulus occidentalis, Gray. T. S. Brandegee. (Zoë, i. 85, 86).

An argument against the specific difference between this plant and *Convolvulus macrostegius*, Greene.

Coprinus from Montana—-Notes on a. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. (Microscope, x. 129-131, Pl. iv).

A new species is described and figured under the provisional name of *Coprinus sclerotigenus*.

Cotton Plant—A Microscopic Study of the. P. H. Mell. (Am. Month. Mic. Journ. xi. 97-106, illustrated).

Crowfoot—The Yellow. Water. Chas. E. Bessey. (Amer. Nat. xxiv. 475).

Alluding to Professor Greene's recent restoration of the name *R. lacustris*, Beck and Tracy, to this plant, and to the fact pointed out by that investigator that its duration appears to be unknown, Dr. Bessey states that it probably grows about a year. This is hardly its habit on Staten Island, where it certainly appears to be perennial. The especial evidence that I have of this, is the case of a small pond where it grew abundantly some years ago, but bloomed only once in six years, and of another where I observed the green and growing plant in March of the present season. The plant which goes for var. *terrestris* may, however, be an annual. There is opportunity for some nice observation here.

N. L. B.

Curled Leaf. H. W. Harkness. (Zoë, i. 87, 88).

The possibility is expressed that the fungus which infests the leaves of *Æsculus Californica* may be identical with *Ascomyces deformans* so well known and dreaded in the peach orchards.

Elm—The American. (Garden and Forest, iii. 281, 282, illustrated).

Contains an excellent representation of a typical New England country road and tree of *Ulmus Americana.*

Embothrium coccineum. (Gard. Chron. vii. 716, fig. 121).

Encelia farinosa, Gray. T. S. B. (Zoë, i. 83).

The author states that "this species has received a synonym by the publication of *Encelia radians* in Proc. Cal. Acd. Ser. A., ii. 176," which was founded upon a low smooth form, without the characteristic tomentum. Its local name is "incienso," on account of the gum from it, which is burned as incense in the churches.

Escapes in the Coast Range. Frank. H. Vaslit. (Zoë, i. 86).

The following plants are noted as having escaped and become naturalized: *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, *Dipsacus fullonum*, *Vinca major* and cultivated *Chrysanthemums*, which latter are stated to be "rather troublesome to get rid of."

Euphorbiaceæ—Contributions to North American—II. C. F. Millspaugh. (Pittonia, ii. 82–90; reprinted).

This includes I., "Upon *Euphorbia serpyllifolia*, Pers. and its Forms," a critical study of this wide-spread and variable species; three varieties are recognized: var. *consanguinea*, to which are referred plants by other writers considered the same as the African *E. sanguinea*, Hochst. & Steud.; var. *Neo-Mexicana* (*E. Neo-Mexicana*, Greene), and var. *rugulosa.* Under II, "Notes upon some New or Noteworthy Species," *E. pseudoserpyllifolia* from Arizona, *E. Greenei* from Idaho, *E. Laredana* from Texas, *E. Jonesii* from Arizona, and *E. dentata*, var. *gracillima* from Arizona are described as new, and interesting facts concerning other species are recorded. *Croton Sonoræ*, Torr., is Mr. Reverchon's No. 1595 from Texas. N. L. B.

Garrya elliptica. E. Molyneux. (Garden, xxxvii. 501, illustrated).

Representing the appearance of a porch covered with it in the south of England, where it is evidently a favorite in cultivation.

Geology of Artesian Wells at Atlantic City, N. J. Lewis Woolman. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., Part I, 1890, 132-144).

Contains a complete list of the diatoms found, as noted in the BULLETIN, Vol. xvi. Nos. 3 and 8.

Grass—A New. Geo. Vasey. (Bot. Gaz. xv. 106-110, Pl. xii.).

A new genus and species is founded upon specimens collected by Dr. Edward Palmer at La Paz, Lower California. Its relationships are with *Uniola* and *Distichlis.* The name proposed for it is *Rachidospermum Mexicanum.*

Grasses in the Wrong Genus. W. J. Beal. (Bot. Gax., xv. 110-112).

The genera *Stipa* and *Oryzopsis* are considered in this article, with the result of placing *Stipa Richardsoni,* Link, *S. Mongolica,* Turcz., *S. caduca,* Scribner, and *S. Pringlei,* Scribner, in the genus *Oryzopsis*

Isles de la Madeline.—Liste des Plantes Rencontrer aux. L'abbé L. Provancher. (Le Nat. Canadien, xix. 346).

Isoëtes echinospora, Durieu.—*Die Ersten Keimungs stadien der Makrospore von.* Douglas H. Campbell. (Ber. d. Deutsch. Bot. Gesellsch., viii. 97–100, t. V.; reprinted),

Lemaneaceæ of the United States—Monograph of the.—Geo. F. Atkinson. (Annals of Botany, iv. 177–229, Pl. vii. viii. ix.).

This order of fresh water Algæ has been made the subject of critical study by Prof. Atkinson for the past five or six years, and his results are embodied in this exhaustive monograph. The plants inhabit turbulent water, rapids, mill-dams, etc., growing generally at a depth of a foot or more. The morphology is treated of under the three stages in their life history. (1) The prostrate or permanent form, which in autumn gives rise to (2) the *Chantransia*-form and (3) the sexual shoot, which is developed from the latter, the period of fertilization being in spring. The development of the reproductive organs on this sexual shoot, of the protonema, the germination of the spores and the processes of fertilization are described in detail. In the systematic part of the paper all the seven United States species of *Lemanea,* the only genus recognized, are thoroughly described. It is to be regretted that the generic name *Apona,* Adans, which has long priority, was not taken up. The plates illustrate the morphology and anatomy of the plants in the greatest detail. N. L. B.

Lepidium Virginicum in Francia—L. Michelletti. (Nuovo Gior. Bot. Ital. April, 1890).

Lepidium Virginicum, first mentioned in France in the Flora de France of Grenier and Godron (1848) as naturalized in a single spot, the lazaretto of Bayonne, has spread in the departments of Landes and Basses Pyrenees, where it is now established in waste places and along railroads.

Darracq, a pharmacist at Dax, unwilling to admit that a plant so common should not be indigenous, made a new species of it, *L. majus.* It has been compared with the American plant, and, as they are identical, the new name has perforce been dropped. In 1881, on the banks of the Meurthe, near Nancy, a few specimens of *L. Virginicum* were found among growths of *L. ruderale* and two other adventive American plants a *Gilia* and *Amsinckia lycopsioides.* They lasted about ten years, and disappeared along with the manufactory of flannel shirts, to which they probably owed their origin in that place, as the wool used in the looms (presumably brought from Chili) was cleaned in the river and spread on its pebbly banks to dry.

L. Virginicum disappeared with the rest of the foreigners, but several years later was found again near Nancy, and with *Poa poœoides* and *Salvia verticillata* is spreading along the railroads.

Œnothera biennis and *O. muricata* are adventive on the banks of the Moselle, and abundant there. A. M. V.

List of Plants collected in Alaska in 1888. Geo. Vasey. (Proc. Nat. Mus. 1889, 217, 218).

This list is compiled from the specimens collected during the cruise of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

Mesocarpus pleurocarpus. W. J. Beal. (Microscope, x. 172-174, figs. 1, 2, 3).

New or Noteworthy Species, VIII. Edward L. Greene. Pittonia, ii. 100-106.

Vancouveria parviflora, V. hexandra, Greene, var. *chrysantha, Ceanothus vestitus, Saxifraga ledifolia, Parnassia Californica, Selinum eryngiifolium, Sium heterophyllum, Mentzelia affinis, Brickellia rhomboidea, Downingia montana, Eunanus pulchellus, Amarantus carneus, Juncus uncialis,* and *Sisyrinchium Elmeri* are all described as new.

Notes on North American Trees—XVII. C. S. Sargent. (Garden and Forest, iii. 260).

The author takes for discussion in this article the West Indian Birch or Gum Elemi, which is native in southern Florida. In the first addition of the "Species Plantarum," it is described under the name *Pistacia Simaruba*, but in the second edition the genus *Burseria* of Jacquin was accepted, modified, however, to *Bursera.* The curious fact in this connection is noted that while the second edition of Linnæus' work is dated 1762, he quotes correctly Jacquin's figures of *Bursera*, although the work in which this appears bears the date 1763. The author considers it probable that Jacquin submitted his figure and description to Linnæus' before they were actually published. The name *Bursera Simaruba* is therefore proposed for this tree.

Notes on West American Plants. Katherine Brandegee. Zoë, i. 82, 83).

New, or little known localities, in California are described for ten species and varieties of plants.

Pachysandra procumbens. (Am. Garden, xi. 346, illustrated).

Parry—Charles Christopher. C. R. Orcutt. (West. Am. Sci. vii. 1-5, illustrated).

Biography and portrait.

Palmerella. Edward Palmer. (West. Am. Sci. vii. 8, 9).

A little controversy is started in regard to priority in the discovery of *Palmerella debilis*, Gray, and incidentally as to its generic position and whether we should know it as *Lobelia Rothrockii* or *L. Dunnii.*

Perityle—Preliminary Notes on. J. N. Rose. (Bot. Gaz. xv. 112-119, Pl. xiii; also reprinted).

The following new species and varieties are described. *P. Brandegeana*, *P. Rothrockii*, *P. Greenei*, *P. Socorrosensis*, *P. Grayi*, and *P. Emoryi*, Torr. var. *Orcutti.* Enlarged representatives of the akenes are given for *P. Fitchii*, *P. Brandegeana*, *P. Californica*, *P. cuneata*, *P. microglossa*, *P. Emoryi*, var. *Orcutti*, *P. Greenei*, *P. Grayi*, and *P. Socorrosensis.*

Pinus glabra. Carl Mohr. (Garden and Forest, iii. 295).

A popular account of this pine in its native habitat and the vegetation accompanying it.

Plants from the Andes—New. Edmund G. Baker. (Journ. Bot. xxviii. 161, 172; t. 207).

Helosis Whymperi from Ecuador is described and figured; a list of four fungi, among them *Cantharellus Whymperi,* a new species from the same locality, a description of which is given by Messrs. Massee and Murray.

Provisional List of the Plants of the Bahama Islands. John Gardiner and L. J. K. Brace, with notes and additions by Charles S. Dolley. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1889, 349-426; reprinted).

This list, already mentioned in the BULLETIN, enumerates 621 species of plants as indigenous, introduced and cultivated in the Bahamas. It is based mainly on a list made by Mr. Gardiner, while scientific adviser to the Board of Agriculture of the Bahamas, in 1886, and on a catalogue of the plants of New Providence, made some years previously by Mr. Brace. The common names of the plants are given, as well as memoranda of their actual or supposed economic uses. Some few additions have been made by Professor Dolley and others from Mr. Herrick's collection on Abaco and adjacent islands. (Johns Hopkins Univ. Circ. vi. 46).

As the extensive collections now being made by Dr. and Mrs. Northrop will soon be available for study, it may be worth while in this connection to indicate the material now available from which a reasonably complete enumeration of Bahaman plants may be brought together:

(1) A few species were collected by Catesby early in the 18th century, and some of them figured in his "Natural History of Carolina," 1754.

(2) A collection of about 100 species was made by Mr. Wm. Cooper, for Dr. Torrey, at New Providence, in 1859, and are preserved, with a partial manuscript list by Dr. Torrey, in the Columbia College Herbarium.

(3) Grisebach's "Flora of the British West Indian Islands," 1864, records something less than 200 species from Bahama, based mainly on a collection made by a Mr. Swainson, and transmitted to Sir Wm. J. Hooker. These plants are at Kew.

(4) Mr. L. J. K. Brace, one of the authors of the work here

reviewed, transmitted to Kew during the years 1880 and 1887, seven parcels containing 525 nnmbers.

(5) In 1887, a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, appointed for the purpose of exploring the flora of the Bahamas, sent Baron Eggers out as collector, and he obtained 314 species. These are at Kew, together with a manuscript catalogue, and a duplicate set at South Kensington. The report of this committee is published in the Proceedings of the British Association, at the Bath meeting, 1888, and reprinted as a 3-page pamphlet, giving much valuable information. The collection was named by Mr. Baker.

(6) Mr. F. H. Herrick made a small collection in June, 1886, on the island of Abaco, an account of which, with determinations of the species by Prof. D. C. Eaton and Mr. W. A. Setchell, is printed in Johns Hopkins Univ. Circ. vi. 46, 47, 1886; specimens of these are extant.

(7) The collections of Prof. Dolley, preserved at the University of Pennsylvania.

(8) Those of Dr. and Mrs. Northrop, a considerable portion of which are already received. N. L. B.

Rosa Sayi. L. H. B. (Am. Garden, xi. 362, Pl. I.).

Rusts, Smuts, Ergots and Rots. Byron D. Halsted. (Pamph. 8vo., pp. 21, illustrated).

An address delivered before the N. J. Board of Agriculture, Jan. 31, 1890. *Phytophthora infestans* and *Claviceps purpurea* are figured, besides representations of *Puccinia, Ustilago* and *Tilletia,* sp.

Stamens of Solanaceæ—Notes upon. Byron D. Halsted. (Bot. Gaz. xv. 103–106, Pl. xi; also reprinted).

Read before the Biological Section of the A. A. A. S., Toronto meeting.

Symphoricarpus occidentalis. C. S. S. (Garden and Forest, iii, 296, fig. 42).

The True Grasses. By Edward Hackel. Translated from Die Naturlichen Pflanzenfamilien. F. Lamson Scribner, and Effie A. Southworth. Copiously illustrated (New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1890. 8vo, pp. viii. + 228. $1.50).

In Engler and Prantl's Naturlichen Pflanzenfamilen are brought together, in concise but comprehensive manner, general accounts of each of the orders of plants, accounts especially valuable and authoritative, since they are first prepared by specialists in those orders and then made to conform to the rest of the work by passing through the hands of the editors. The present book is a translation of a portion of this work. Part I, following the preface and an introduction, illustrating the use of the analytic key, is a most excellent account of the principal features, especially the morphology of the order. Part II is an analytically arrayed conspectus of the tribes and genera, with descriptions; the whole interspersed with remarks upon the more important scientific or economic facts, and copiously illustrated with good figures. The translators have combined a thorough understanding of technical German with a special knowledge of grasses, and the resulting translation is accurate, clear and scientifically correct. The only point of criticism is an occasional too close adherence to the original idiom. The title might better have been simply "The Grasses," for in "Echte Gräser" the adjective serves only to distinguish the name from others containing the same root-word, as "Riedgräser" (sedges). The English terminology does not require the distinguishing mark.

The book will be a valuable aid, especially in method, to the American student of grasses. F. V. COVILLE.

Tillandsia amethystina. J. G. Baker. (Bot. Mag. Tab. 7121.).

Tuomeya fluviatilis, Harvey—Concerning the Structure and Development of. Wm. A. Setchell. (Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. xxv. 53-68. figs. 1-15; reprinted).

The rediscovery of this long-lost fresh-water alga by our friend Mr. Isaac Holden and several other New England collectors, and the excellent description and figures by Mr. Setchell, will awaken much interest and set collectors from Maine to Alabama searching for it. The comparison of *Tuomeya* with *Batrachospermum* and *Lemanea* prove them to be closely allied. E. G. B.

Proceedings of the Club.

JUNE 10TH, 1890.

The Vice-President in the Chair, and 21 persons present.

The following persons were elected Corresponding Members: